#### Business Notices.

All the Ladies in New-York are requested to call All the Ladies in New-York are requested to the state of Liven Hannersonium solling of at retail, at prices never before heard of.

Gentlemon's Pine Lines 3 and 4-ply Connais, at 10 cts. each.
5,000 doses elegant Knon-Tirs, 5 cents and upward.

EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES,

simplicity, durability, and efficiency for family ring purposes. Agents wanted. Office, 510 B dway. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and chespest enticle for Bressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling Preserving, and Restoring the Plair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Diognits.

GROVER & BAKER'S CHEMBRATHD NOISBLESS SEWING MACHINES, FOR PAMILY AND MANUFACTURING USB. 405 Broadway, N.Y.

TRUSSES .- MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Tattas, No. 2 Vesey et., opposite the church. All kinds of Trussos, Supporters (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdemira Supporters combiteed). Klastic Stockings, and Mechanical appli-ances for Deformities. (A female attends indice.)

# New York Daily Tribung

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ro notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. A seem is intended for insertion most be authorized by using any obcreasor the writer-neck necessarily for put tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

take to return rejected Communications. Allbanassa letters for this office about be addressed to "Tax Transpag" Rew-York.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly Distict, to meet in State Convention in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th say of September, 1861, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Judges of the Court of Appeal. Secretary of State. Controller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Tressurer, two Canal Commissioners, and Inspector of State Prisons. By order of the Committee.

James Transvillaging, Secretary. and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Gov-

The Tribune's War Maps.

LIST OF THE RILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the varions Maps published in THE THISUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100 Torme coah, Address

THE TAIBUSE, New-York.

Exten Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 44 o'clock every week day afternoon, as EXTRA EVENING TRIBURE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBURE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

We have nows of the safety of the Etna, concerning which vessel some fears have been entertained. She broke her orank shaft when several days out, and was forced to put back to Queenstown under sail.

The proprietors of The Daily News, fearing an attack upon their establishment, yesterday applied to the Police Superintendent for protection. A force of 400 police was held in reserve in the lower stations, but up till I o'clock this morning their services had not been called into requirition. It was reported that forty men armed with revolvers, were retained by the proprietors of The Nows, to meet any emergency. It is noubtful if there was any occasion for the preentition.

The Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 15th and Londonderry on the 16th inst., passed Pather Point on Monday with five days' later news. American affairs continue to engross the attention of the English pross. The London Times, with evident natisfaction, depicts the financial difficulties under which it appears to think the National Government must labor, and does not hesitate to express the wish that these will increase to such an extent that they will we lin. The London Globe denies, by authority, the statement that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports to be ineffective, and says that no report on the subject has been officially received. The marriage contract between the Princess Alice and Prince Leopold of Hesse has been signed. In France there is a vague rumor of a growing coldness between that power and Austria similar to that which precoded the late Italian war. The general news from the Continent is not important. Breadstuffs declining. Consols 901-2902 for money and account.

# THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Commander Porter, of the sloop St. Marv who has been recently deprived of his command on auspicion of disloyalty to the Government, has voluntarily returned to Washington; it is said that he is prepared to refute the charges against

All the schousers, sloops, row-bonts, and skiffs on the Potomac have been taken possession of by the Government.

It is believed that the Rebels have no pickets within three miles of the Chain Bridge. A Robel battery of eleven guns has been discovered commanding Fort Corcoran and the camp of the New York 32d Regiment. A skirmish has occurred between fifty pickets of the New York 37th Revimont and 2d Michigan, and a party of Rebels of about the same number. A private of the 37th was killed, and at least two of the encury.

Formidable preparations are said to be making for a usval expedition from Fortress Monroe. though the destination of the fleet is kept a profound socret.

Our special correspondent in Western Virginia writes that Gon. Lee, with an army of 10,000 men, is throatening the National position at the Gape, Huttonsville, and Beverly, but whether he will offer battle appears doubtful.

From Bastern Tennesses we hear that there is a growing rebel force at Camp Boone, near Clarksville, the headquarters of the Knights of the Goldon Circ The plan of the Knights is eaid to be this: After they have collected 10,000 mea, they propose to lay waste the country from Cumberland Gap through East Tennessee and Kentucky to the Ohio River, and along that to Pennsylvania. It is probable that Gen. Auderson will interfere with their projects.

The Rebel Colonel, Green, is said to be approaching Athens, Mo., with a force estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000 men. Cel. Moore, opposed to him, has only 900 men and four cannon. Three hundred men have gone to re-enforce him from Keekuk, Iowa. The Eastern division of the Missouri Rebels appear to be Lastening to join thomselves to Gen. Pillew.

### THE CLAMOR FOR PEACE.

A very small fraction of the people of the Free States insist unconditionally that the Government of the United States shall make peace with the rebels now armed for its destruction. The authors and backers of this demand are the meanest, bitterest bar-room politicians of the extreme Pro-Slavery stamp, who fancy that the peace they require must ruin the Republican party, and who consider no sacrifice of National character or interests too great provided it conduces to that end. We submit to these gentry some facts which they will do well to heed.

Will they consider them? I. There is now no protense that Jeff. Davis & Co. will make peace on any terms that do not involve Disunion. They claim that the \*Confederate States," consisting of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, and Arkansas, are an independent power, now engaged in war with the United States, from which they have seceded. Peace, then, according to their programme, means the entire disruption and dissolution of our country. Hon. Henry May of Baltimore, a member of Congress thoroughly in sympathy with the rebels except that he would seem to prefer their triumph in the Union to their triamph over it, went to Richmond a few days before Congress met, with evident purpose to ascertain the best terms on which peace could be made with Jeff. Davis. The simple fact that he has never since, in Cougress or elsewhere, even hinted that peace could e made on any other basis than that of Disunion, tells the whole story. Peace, then, is Disunion. If those who try to hold Peace meetings and raise Peace flags would just say frankly-"We are in favor of such a peace as Jeff. Davis will grant-of Pence based on the triumph of treason, the humiliation of the loyal States, and the dissolution of our Union," they would be candid. Now they are not.

II. Peace implies the betrayal and abandonpent of the loval people of the revolted States to the tender mercies of their inhuman enemies. Eastern Tennessee has repeatedly voted by very large majorities its devotion to the Union and its detestation of the Rebellion. It did so on the 1st inst., when it chose three Members of the U. S. Congress. Of those Members, two were immediately seized by the minions of Jeff. Davis -not at home, where it would have been danperous, then to lay hands on them, but as they vere making their way through the Cumberland Gap to Washington. One of them, Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, was taken to Richmond a prisoner, and the traitors now report that he has been coerced into submission to their authority. Meantime, Gen. Zollicoffer of Nashville is in East Ternessee at the bead of a large Rebel force, and is trampling out the loyalty of that region. He has suppressed Brownlow's Whig; he has arrested all who dare take up arms for the Union, and is dealing with all loyal citizens of the United States as traitors to Tennessee Take the following bulletin from what was once a good Clay Whig journal, but is now a Rebel organ, as a sample of what is going on there:

" THE BALL OPENED IN EAST TENNESSEE. From The Knowellle Register, August 12.

From The Knowelle Register, August 12.

"For some those it has been known that Capt. Thornburg, of Units County, a strong Lincoulair has been organizing a middary company for the arowed purpose of sidits the subjugation of the South. The arrangement being companies, on Friday lant, they took up the line of march for Kontucky, to units with the Lincoln forces there being organized, and to return to their own marks earther to return to their own marks earther to return to their own marks earther to return to their own marks and Maryland. For invalid, however, a report of their movements mode of the care of Lieut. Col. F. M. Walker, in commands t Camberland Gap. For the with he dispatched the gallast Capt. H. M. Asbby, with a portion of cavalry under his command, to intercept the passance, and if possible to arrest the ast Capt. H. M. Asaby, with a portion of cavalry under his mand, to intercept the passace, and if possible to arrest the leader. They came is contact with Capt. Thornberg and traited band of eighty men uses. If gers day in dect try. They were arried with John Brown piece. ry. They were aimed with John Brown pitter platels, hower knives and some flow rifles. A under was demanded. It was refused, and a charge was e upon timen, which put the whole party to flight, ral shets were fired, one of which took effect in the control of Capt. Thereburg, checked his incompeten and dains is surrecolor. Some severe or right of he a were capare Managas affair. Light Globs was the here of the Capt. Therefore had a valuable horse, which Light, was garing to purpose and the contract the Contraction. Therefore agrees 8-20 for him, but refused to she have him of any price. The Lieutenant told him he have the pleasure of riding him. that whenever There, using asyst the pressure of reining him. But whenever There may attempted to cross the Connectand monutation on his bellingshow, he would capture him and take his herse. What I tild him to jest has been restited. Lieute tribbs made a gallar herse you the Captaid, took him prisoner, and now pureds his me horse. This is but the beginning in East Tennessee, as mean better courses provadi, no man can tell the end. This mathematically repetitives spirit with section. He was found in some optimit the Garanamer cannot be Garanamer cannot be considered to over allegance; he committed trained audicated to the first pressing of him and Confederate Convenients and the first pressing of him and Confederate Convenients and the first pressing of himse should be suited your him. There is no taken. -Messrs. "Peace" men of the loyal States

look at your work! The robbery and butchery of such men as Capt. Thornburg is going on throughout the South-West, and you are backing it! Missouri is one vast arena of plunder 'and murder. To be known there as loyal to the Union of our fathers is to be exposed to all menner of skulking and cowardly assassination. Yet there is no pretense that Missouri has seceded from the Union. On the contrary, the Convenion, called to force her out, has voted to stay in, and has deposed the traitor Governor who had organized a private rebellion of his own, and left the State in quest of force to back it. He has brought back several hordes of rebels, who are now devastating and killing from one end of the State to the other; but we trust their time

III. The pretense of standing on the defensive, praying for Peace and asking only to be let done, is no longer kept up by the Robels. They are to-day crushing out East Tennessee, though they know how intensely it abhors them. They are menacing North-Western Virginia, which has repeatedly voted its detestation of all their works and ways, and which has just organized an independent government to regist them. They will not allow it to remain in the Union if they can possibly subdue it. They have sent a large force of Texans into New-Mexico, and claim to be conquering it, though it is not pretended that the New-Mexicans desire their presence. They mean to wrest Maryland from the Union, in spite of a decided majority of her voters. They are preying upon the commerce of the loyal States wherever their privateers can pounce upon an unproteeted merchantman. In short, they are waging nurelenting war upon the Government and loval People of the United States, threstening to capture and plunder our great Northern cities before Wister, so as to feed and clothe their armies from the spoils of our warehouses. They began the war by gigantic robberies of National property; they captured through treachery the Union main army in Texas, seized all its, arms and munitions, and made themselves masters of nearly every fort, argenal, armory, mint, customhouse, sub-freasury, &c., in the Slave States be fore a shot was fired at them or a hand raised to resist them; they inaugurated formal war by bombarding and reducing Fort Sumter: and yet

"on the South," pretending that this war was waged upon the Rebels and not commenced by

IV. We close with a word of warning to the Democratic managers who are tempted to join in this hypocritical, treasonable clamor for peace." You, gentlemen! may be able, by withholding men and means, to starve the Government into some sort of disgraceful submission to the rebels. We do not say that you can, for we hope you cannot, but we admit the possibility of success in the evil course to which you are tempted. In other words: it is possibly within your power to divide and ruin the Republic. But if you should do so, the maledictions of a betrayed and humiliated people will rest upon you-the solemn judgment of generations yet unborn will brand you the authors of our National downfall. Deceive not yourselves with the hope of party advantage from the catastrophe, for all party distinctions will be crushed out in contemplation of the great calamity. You can save all and bring the war to a speedy and honorable close if you will. Is it not high time to forget party and think only of your distracted, imperiled country?

A MONSTROUS JOB. "Rogues," as the Spanish proverb says, " never sleep "-a fact now in course of illustration mong us by the exploitation of a scheme having for its immediate object to steal \$250,000 out of the City Treasury, and with the money thus acquired to make unlimited peculation not only possible, but part of a thoroughly organized system, for the future. Take it for all in all. the plot is more flagrant in itself, and more menacing to the best interests of our city in its ultimate consequences, than any we have known durin, a pretty severe experience of political rascalities. In order to expose the larger ramifications of this conspiracy and thereby do our utmost toward its defeat, the following brief statement must suffice:

A Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called together last Wednesday evening, on a requisition purporting to be signed by a majority of the Board, consisting of Aldermen Genet, Farley, Smith, Charles J. Chipp, Cornell, Boole, Henry, Allen, and Russell-this requisition having been issued by Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, on a call signed personally by three of the Aldermen named, and with six other signatures appended by Alderman Charles J. Chipp of the Ninth Ward, Coaldealer, who stated that he had been authorized by the City Fathers whose names he used, to affix their signatures.

The nominal object of this Special Meeting was " for the purpose of considering the propriety of amending the ordinance providing aid for the families of Volunteers;" but so little was this the true object, that when the Board came together, no reference whatever was made to the matter until just as the meeting was about to dissolve-when Alderman Genet stated curtly in reply to Alderman Boole, that the pretended subject of the call was a humbug and that-as all present very well knew-" The Common "Council could not legally alter or amend "the ordinance recently passed creating the " Volunteers' Family Aid Fund without im-" pairing the faish of the city pledged for the re-

demption of the stock." This being Alderman Genet's decision, it might be asked, were he an ordinary man, why he had been first to sign the requisition for a Special Meeting, well knowing as he did that no action could be taken. But this alderman, as the police and public are aware, is not an ordinary man by any means; and when we consider the multiplicity of his engagements in the way of cock-fighting, rat-killing, boxing matches on the race-course and elsewhere, together with the more citing sport of decoying unprotected females on board his yacht-it must be seen at once that he cannot properly be judged by any of the ordinary fore, and state at once that the real object of the meeting was developed when Alderman Terence Farley, against whom several untried indictments are still pending, moved for the appointment of twenty-two Street-opening Commissions, his motion being adopted by the following

YEAS-Aldermen Smith, Russell, Frear, Bools, Aller, Farley, syten and Froment.

We shall now explain as briefly as possible what these Commissions are; what ends are hoped to be accomplished by the patronne thus created; how much money is likely to be expended in them, and what class of "the unemployed poor" are to derive benefit from this last exhibition of Aldermanic public spirit:

Each Street-opening Commission gives employment to three Commissioners at \$4 per daily ession, making \$1,200 a year, together with occasional extra charges in each case for carriage hire and "incidentals;" also, to one Clerk at the sar e salary, said Clerk having liberty, likewise, to make out bills for "stationery" against the city, ad libitum; also, to one Surveyor, the only officer who has any pretense of real work to do in the whole business, and whose charges usually range from \$500 to \$1,000; also, to an aristocratic "Bill-poster," who receives from \$40 to \$100 for doing nothing; while, finally, from \$500 to \$800 annually is thrown as "Roomrent for the Commission" into the pocket of some confidential and enterprising side-partner, who may be relied upon to "do the square thing

The daily sessions of these Commissions are daily farces, the members charging \$4 per diem for their services, whether present or absent. Numerous cases can be pointed out, in which Commissioners have received payment for three hundred and thirtcen sessions in the course of a year, some of them acting as members of two, three, or four Street-openings at; the same time, and receiving \$4 daily from each, although it has been quite notorious that they have not been within a hundred miles of Manhattan Island, during eight or nine months of the time so paid for out of the City Treasury.

In plain language, each Commissionership is sinecure worth, with its "incidentals," not less than \$1,400 a year-thus giving, with three Commissioners to each case, sixty-six hundsome sinecures on the twenty-two Commissions in cluded in Alderman Farley's motion, Each Clerkship is substantially a sinecure of the same value, the Assistant Counsel to the Corporation acting as Clerk to very many at the same time. and also making other charges for room-rent, stationery, and bill-posting. This bill-posting, we may add, is not of a common kind-the

in their falsehood as to talk of "Lincoln's War | being often the "Bill-poster" and far oftener the "Clerk" to "two or three more of the same sort," and drawing full pay for every office.

It will thus be seen that the twenty-two Commissions ordered by the Board of Aldermen will furnish sixty-six separate Commissionerships, worth at a low average \$1,200 a year each; twenty-two clerkships worth the same; twenty-two surveying jobs worth about \$500 each; twenty-two cases of room-renting averaging from \$600 to \$750 a year; and twenty-two aristocratic bill-posting obs, worth about \$60 or \$75 each, taking the general run. With the thirty or forty additional Street-opening Commissions, now only awaiting the success of the first batch to be brought forth, we arrive at a total of two hundred and sixtu sinecure places, with an average of one thousand dollars a year each, now created, or rather in process of being created, by the Board of Aldermen! Let us follow the matter up and see in whose hands, and for what purposes, this mighty engine of patronage is about being placed? The Commissioners are to be appointed by the

Judge of the Supreme Court holding session at the time the various matters are brought up for action by the Corporation Counsel or his Assistant; and "things have been so fixed," they say, that this Judge will be no other than Mr. George G. Barnard, who will make, we doubt not, a discreet selection of Commissioners. These Commissioners are then to appoint their own Clerks, hire their own rooms, and so forth; and as the Assistant Corporation Counsel occasionally has leisure not occupied by the business of the City, it is quite likely, as has heretofore been the practice, that he may receive a liberal share of the Clerkships attached to the Commissions which he so essentially helps to create, and that he may also have the pleasant duty of receiving room-rent for several of these Commissions and making extra charges in every case for his ser-

vices as Assistant Corporation Counsel. Meantime there are offices to be disposed of nominations to be controlled this Fall, and members of County Nominating Conventions are merely poor human creatures at the best. In these hard times, sinecure offices worth \$1,000 a year are not to be despised; and with two hundred and sixty such places in market and open to the highest bidder, miraculous changes may very possibly be effected in the views of those who are to nominate candidates for our local November contest. Such being the facts of the business, and the parties who must act in concert before this patronage can be reached consisting of the Aldermen, Councilmen, Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Judge Barnard, it is not surprising to find that the following gentlemen are prominent aspirants for leading County and City offices, and that their whole exertions are now being brought to bear on the Board of Councilmen to procure an indorsement of the action already taken by the Aldermen:

For Sheriff-Supervisor Wm. M. Tweed, Judge Barnard's political manager, and horstofore (even prior to his being called to the bar) one of the most fre quently appointed "Referees" in causes pending be-Supreme Court, and which Judge Barnard should himself have tried and decided.

For Judge of the Supreme Court-Samuel Jones, esq., Judge Barnard's brother-in-law and law-partner also standing Referee in nearly all the more important and Incrative cases brought before Judge B. for decision. This arrangement saves trouble, the Judge having full confidence in his partner, hearing each case from that partner's lips in the confidence of private friendship, and therefore seldom, if ever, hesitating to "confirm the Referee's report."

For County Clerk-Henry W. Genet, President of the Board of Aldermen, and first signer of the call for the Special Meeting at which these twenty-two Commissioners were motioned into life by Alderman Farley For Mayor-FERNANDO WOOD, who must approve nd sign the proceedings of the Aldermen and Co men before the Street-openings can be put in shape to be brought before Judge Barnard, who is to hold Court at precisely the right moment.

These are the more important prizes to be captured by the judicious distribution of this patronage; but the scheme, we are told, embraces all the County and City offices to be filled all members of "the Ring" in both Boards of the Common Council, Justice Charles K. Smith for the Marine Court, and other codfidential candidates for every legislative, judicial, and executive office to be disposed of at next election. It will thus be seen that we are threatened with a conspiracy of no ordinary dimensions. certain to cost a quarter of a million dollars to the City Treasury should it succeed, and to entail on us a race of public officers not desirable at any time or under any circumstances, but least of all when gaining position by such agencies as are hereinbefore set forth.

As two-thirds of the property holders on each of the streets covered by Farley's resolution have not asked for these Commissions, but are opposed to them, the cost cannot be levied on their property, but must be paid out of the Circ Treasury; while not a dollar of the money thus expended will go to relieve the wants of any other of the "unemployed poor" save needy journalists, willing to sell their papers for places, and ward politicians having influence in County Conventions. Dozens of streets are already legally opened, and have been opened for years, on which not a dellar's worth of work has yet been done. If the Aldermen had any wish to help our laboring classes, they should order the Street Commissioner to at once commence work on these, "grading, curbing, guttering, flagging," &c., and so furnishing employment to many thousands of deserving and needy citizens.

Of the quarter of a million Corruption-fund, how ever, about to be spent in the twenty-two Commissions to which we have referred, not one cent is for the laboring classes; and the whole scheme, if successful, will amount precisely to so much money paid by the citizens of New-York for saddling themselves with officers undesirable at best, and most undesirable considering their proposed manner of nomination. Let two-thirds of the propertyholders on the lines of land about to be declared open," protest against the appointment of these Commissions and the whole of this infamous jobbing conspiracy must be at once exploded. Judge Barnard will not be at liberty to act in the premises against their protest, and we have also hope that Corporation Counsel Bronson will himself interfere to protect the public purse. The Judges of the Supreme Court, also, should take the matter up and give their political associate to understand that he cannot use the powers of their bench in the manner indicated.

The Courrier des Etats Unis, which, by som eccident, was omitted by the Grand Jury in its recent presentment, not only defends its colleagues in treason, but threatens the Government with bloody and dangerous riots as the penalty there are villains in the loyal States so shameless . "Commissioner" of two or three Street-openings for attempting to restrain the organs of Jell.

Davis among the Northern press. "The contro-"versy," it exclaims, "is fatally destined to seek another issue—that of public manifesta-"tions followed by bloody quilicts and conse-

quences often incalculable. -No comments are needed upon this open provocation to bloodshed and Secession war in the very midst of us.

#### CONCESSION-WAB.

The Albany Evening Journal is mistaken in ssuming that we deprecate any discussions whatever to which it sees fit to invite us, except in so far as they may do harm to the cause of our country in her hour of extreme peril. We wish it distinctly and forever held in remembrance that THE TRIBUNE believes in the principles enunciated in the Chicogo Platform, and especially in that which affirms that there is no constitutional power under our Government to plant Slavery upon a single foot of free soil. Hence we'did not and could not assent to the Crittenden Compromise, which proposed not merely to surrender but to consign all Federal territory south of 36° 30' to Slavery. The Journal took a different viewor rather, part of it did, for one of its editors publicly repudiated the ground taken by the other. Had the lead of the latter been followed, and the Republicans, having elected a President on the distinct ground of hostility to the Extension of Slavery, consented and become parties to such Extension in order to a peaceful enjoyment of "the spoils," no language could have measured the depths of their infamy, the intensity of the popular loathing. We rejoice that we are at all events saved from that abyes.

The Journal assumes as a merit that it sought to avoid civil war by a surrender of the vital principle of the Republican party, while it accuses THE TRIBUNE of choosing to let the Gulf States go peaceably out of the Union rather than seek to hold them in it by force. It says of THE TRIBUNE:

"It invited Secreton. It encouraged the Golf States to Rebel. It declared that when the People of five or six States made up their minds, pretty unanimously, to go out of the Union, there was no power to present them doing no! And having settled the question, in its strongard, dictatorial manner, that the Gulf States had a right to Seceed, it followed up the work of Disnolou is successful edors to drive the Border States out with them." -How usterly discordant with the truth is this

statement, our readers can bear witness. We have many times shown that, under the Federal Constitution, a State has no more right to secode from the Union than a township has to secode from a State. The whole theory of Socession is utterly, monstrously, impudently false. But we did affirm the fundamental doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed," and that " it is the right of the People to alter or abolish" any form of government that they deem hostile to their inalienable rights. Hence we desired to bring all the grievances of this or that section to the arbitrament of a National Convention like that which framed our Federal Constitution. Had such a Convention been promptly called, we believe this war could have been averted; and had the North generally said to the disaffected States, " If you are determined to leave us, unite in the call of a Convention, which will have power either "to redress your alleged wrongs, or, that failing, to sauction your withdrawal from the "Union," we do not believe that three States could have been induced to seconde. It is by perpetual harping on the profit of the Union to the North and our anxiety to hold on to it for that reason, that the Southern conspirators have been able to alienate the affections of so many of their people from that Union. Those conspirators could not abide a peaceful solution: they must seize, and rob, and bombard, and thus wage war upon the mildest and most forbearing Government on earth, in order to infect their fellow-citizens with the madness of Secession, or they could not have forced those neighbors into this flagitious rebellion.

THE TRIBUNE frankly but kindly told the Border States that, while we carnestly desired the maintenance of the Union, we could not, wen to secure that end, become a party to the Extension of Slavery. If that sufficed to "drive "the Border States out," we did it, and we stand by it to-day. Disunion would be a misfortune, while Slavery Extension by our help would be a crime; and of the two we must prefer the former. If we are called to suffer for our choice, so be it.

#### WE FIGHT IN SELF-DEFENSE. Newspapers of The Journal of Commerce stamp

use up their little stock of patriotism in professions of willingness "to defend the Capital." Even for this amount of loyalty they might find it hard to give a reason; for if their principle is sound, that a fractional part of the nation may fly off and set up for itself whenever a majority can be got, by hook or by crook, for revolution, why may not Washington secode! Why is the building called the Capitol to be defended more than the building called Fort Sumter ! Why is the public property on the Potomac more sacred than the public property on the Gulf ! If we are to surrender our dominion over the territory which has been ceded by South Carolina, why not give up, also, without a struggle, territory ceded by States further North?

But let us take these scalous friends of peace on their own ground. Let us suppose that we have some peculiar claim to the little strip of land on the Potomas because it happens to be the Seat of Government. Washington we are graclously permitted to hold and defend. Now let the reader open his map and see where Washington is. There it stands on one of the rivers which flow into the Chesapeake. Into that magnificent Bay rushes the Potemac; there pony, also, the James, the York, and the Rappahannock-the great rivers of Eastern Virginia; and not only these, but the Susquebanna flowing from the heart of Pennsylvania, emptles its waters into the northern extremity of the great estuary. The dullest observer can see at a glance that this net-work of rivers, with the territories adjacent, form one geographical system, and that the military key to the whole is the fort opposite Norfolk, which treason has not yet had the strength to wrest from the United States. The man who proposes to surrender, under any circumstances. Fortress Monroe (and the same might be said of the Southern bank of the Potomae), and yet pretends to cling to Washington, if he be not knavish, is excessively stupid. The conflict is for the bay and its tributaries, and we are "de " fending the Capitol," when we fight at Manas-

and Dixon's line, or the variable line which may, at any moment, be the limit of rebellion, is a grand, natural boundary. Were this line an unfordable river, running from ocean to ocean, or a chain of impassable mountains, their proposi-tions would be less irrational. Then a separation, however unrighteous, would be less damaging to the injured party. But if I build a double house with my neighbor, and he issist on pulling down his part of the common dwelling, when the effect will be to bring down my part in ruins, I may resist his designe and I act in self-defense, even though I am obliged to confront him on his side of the line. We defend Pennsylvania at a vital point, when we keep off a foreign power from the Cheespeake. A similar argument will readily suggest itself in reference to the Mississippi, and the right of the North-West to the mouth of the river. Why should we suffer ourselves to be robbed of this precious possession? Why should we give it away to a foreign nation? We are committing no assault-we are simply defending ourselves, when we send an army down the Min

That the present contest is one of self-defense on our part, is true for another reason. We have the right to protect ourselves from the minries and dangers which are inseparable from neighborhood-wars, such as would inevitably on cur at short intervals, in case we gave our on sent to the building up of a hostile nation on on border. That nation has no right to exist, and cannot exist, unless we permit it to be carred out of our territory, and suffer rebellion to have its own way. To hope for a permanent peace with a nation having its origin in this Pra-Slavery rebellion, is preposterous. The war in which we are now engaged, is to prevent desolating wars bereafter, of which our children and our children's children will not see the end. They who now cry for peace, in reality call for isfinite bloodshed and interminable conflict; for the is the probable result, if their pusillanimous police be adopted. If all grievances, past and prospective, could be removed, and all grounds of hostility between the two sections obliterated, by the act of Disunion, there would be some sense in this plead ing for peace. But the provocations to armed con flict would be multiplied a thousand fold. We have a right to shield ourselves from these future evils. and are faithless to our obligations if we fail to de

It is plain that no peace with the Southern revelt s possible, unless we choose to yield the demands of Slavery, resign new territory to the Slave-power and consent to the virtual enthronement of that power in the National Government. Such huminting and iniquitous concessions can never be made. Aside from the justice or injustice of Slavery, whenever rebellion shall thus succeed in extorting by force that which it could not obtain by law, there is an end to free government. If this degradation of the authority of the Government could be avoided, it would still be an inexpiable crime to grant to Slavery privileges additional to those which are given to it in the constitutional bond. To seize on these new immunities was the design of the Southern rebellion. In resisting this design to the end, we merely defend our selves against encroachments. We repel the hateful endeavor to foist upon the Constitution new securities for Slavery. We refuse to make ourselves responsible for the extension of the area of human bondage, and take our stand upon the Constitution as it is. If in the prosecution of this war for ropelling the aggressions of Slavery, the system itself receives a death-blow. we have no tears to shed. The fomenters of the Pro-Slavery revolt against the Constitution as our fathers made it, will have themselves to thank for the result. Meantime, be it observed that we wage this war for the defense of ourselves. Our own rights, our safety and our well-being are assailed and imperiled. Let the citizen soldiers who shall march into Virginia or down the Mississippi, remember this fact-remember that they are protecting the sacred rights and most important interests of our own people who dwell on the Susquehanna and the Ohio; he ware saving themselves and their posterity from the burden of desolating wars, and are defending the country from the destructive usurpstions of the Slave Power.

GES. HUNTER. - Major-General Hunter of the United States Army, having recovered sufficiently from the wound received while leading his division at Bull Run, is about assuming command of the Illinois forces, and will stop a few days in this city to make certain necessary arrangements before proceeding Westward to cooperate with Major-General Frement in a descent down the Mississippi. No more gallant officer than Gen. Hunter lives, and high expectations are formed of what may be expected from the army under his comman by those best able to judge. He possesses in a singular degree those qualities which gain and retain the confi dence and affection of the soldiers placed under him; and, econd only to McClellan, the attention and hopes of the country are now fixed on the only commander whose division fully and thoroughly executed its orders in the late battle before Manassas. Gen. Hunter will probably stay at the Metropolitan, and if not too weak to receive visitors-still suffering, as the is, from wound in his nock and leg-may expect an enthusiastic ovation from those of our returned volunteers who served under his command in Virginia, and also from our loral citizens of all classes with whom his name and service

## Safety of the Steamship Etna.

The ship Powerful, for Quebec, arrived here this afternoon: She brings five of the steamship Etna's passengers. She reports that the Etna broke her wank-shaft on the 7th inst., and was boarded by the Powerful on the 11th, lat. 49 14, lon, 38 53, The ship is in good order, but the engines completely stopped She put back to Queenstown under sail.

The following dispatch was received by the agest of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship

Company: RITER OF LOUPE, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861 RIVER DE LOUPE, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

To Sarver G. Nicashaev, No. 16 Broadway, New York:

The Fins broke her crank shaft on Wednesday, 7th of August, in Int. 48° 58 N., Ion 42° 34′ W., and engines quite useless. We are putting back to Queens town under sail. The ship is in good order, and passengers all well. I send this by ship Powerful, for Quebec. Boarded her on Amday, 11th, in lat. 49° 41′, Ion. 88° 63′. Powerful also takes from the Etna the following passengers: Meskes, Bent, Livingatos, Hark, Gardue, and Duclos.

(Signed)

JOHN G. DALZ.

# The Murders on the Czarion.

The examination of Henry Blauvale and Charles Percival, charged with murdering Patrick Crotiss, mate of the bark Czarins, before the United States Commissioner to-day, resulted in their discharge.

# Secretary Seward en route Home

folk, or Baltimore, as truly as when we plant our batteries at the end of Long Bridge.

The fallacy of the peace-makers to whom we have alluded, is in the assumption that Mason's son River Railroad some time in the nic. A special train will be ready on the Central Rea of for him as a son a special train will be ready on the Central Rea.